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NEWTON ABBOT  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1962

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H. M. DAVIES.  
M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER :  
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :  
DAWLISH U.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT R.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT U.D.C.  
TEIGNMOUTH U.D.C. AND  
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

10 Highweek Street,  
Newton Abbot.

TELEPHONE NO. Newton Abbot 2780

## NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### ANNUAL REPORT - 1962.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1962, together with that of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The statistics showing the Birth and Death rates indicate no material difference from those prevailing in the Administrative County of Devon and in those for the whole of England and Wales.

There is a considerable difference between the Crude and Corrected Death rates. This is due to the fact Districts such as this attract a large number of elderly persons, and the rate is adjusted by applying a factor supplied by the Registrar General to take this fact into account.

Three Hundred and Seventy-six deaths occurred in the year 1962 of which 188, or exactly 50%, were aged 75 or more years. Between the ages of 5 and 44 only 14 deaths occurred: Of these four were due to accidental causes and another was a case of suicide.

Regarding the Infectious Diseases, it is most important to note the continued absence of such dangerous diseases as Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria. This improvement is due entirely to the success of the immunisation and vaccination campaign. The diseases are still present and still as potentially dangerous as ever they were.





Protection is offered either by the Family Doctor, or through the County Council's Mother and Child Welfare Clinics, against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. In addition all school children are offered protection against Tuberculosis, through the School Medical Service, at the age of 13. Parents are most strongly advised to accept these protective measures.

Tuberculosis continues at a very low level. Only one death occurred and there were only four notifications of new cases. The main residue of this disease is now in the elderly and it is most important that the older person should take advantage of the services offered by the Mass Radiography Service. Older people are often unwilling to have their chests X-rayed. Perhaps they can be 'encouraged' by the younger members of the family, who may themselves be at risk.

Lung Cancer and Bronchitis continue to take an unnecessarily large toll, but until there is a decrease in cigarette smoking, we can only expect an increase in the number of deaths from these causes.

No official action had to be taken during the year in respect of persons in need of care and attention. The large number of elderly persons in the district puts a heavy load on the services responsible for their welfare. It is obviously in everyone's interest that these elderly persons should be allowed to stay in their own homes for as long as possible, and one cannot speak too highly of the help given by the Women's Voluntary Service in organising and distributing well cooked hot meals under the Meals on Wheels service. This service was commenced at Kingsteignton during the bitter weather at the end of the year and has been a great help to the elderly and infirm residents in the area.

Many of the Parishes in the Rural District depend for their water on small local supplies. These sources of supply are chlorinated by small drip-feed chlorinators. Chlorinators such as this are very unreliable unless they can be given almost constant personal attention. In consequence it is by no means uncommon either for the dosage of chlorine to rise to a level which makes the water unpalatable, or for it to fall below the safety level.

The water supplies will, in 1963, be taken over by the South-West Devon Water Board, and it is to be hoped that the Board will implement its policy of supplying water from its larger catchment area and that the use of the small local supplies will be discontinued. These may then be put into reserve for Civil Defence and other emergencies.



I should like to thank, once again, the Chairman, Councillors and all members of the staff for the help and co-operation received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

*A. H. Davis*

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1963.



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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres).....	92,650
Population Mid 1962.....	26,280
Population 1961 Census (Provisional figure).....	25,963
Population Administrative County of Devon.....	536,490
Rateable Value as at 1st. January 1962.....	£275,053
Rateable Value as at 31st. December 1962.....	£284,049
Product of ld. rate as at 31st. March 1962.....	£1,128

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	186	141	327
Illegitimate	16	11	27
	<u>202</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>354</u>

Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 total population	13.47
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population	15.63
Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 Total population Administrative County of Devon	14.51
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population Administrative County of Devon	15.96
Live Birth rate per 1000 total population England and Wales	18.0

#### Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Still Birth rate per 1000 total live and still births			16.67
Still Birth rate per 1000 total live and still births Administrative County of Devon			15.05
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			18.1



## Deaths

The average age at death, from all causes, was found to be 71.66 years. The average age of all male deaths was 70.07 years and for female deaths 73.45 years.

Male	Female	Total	
200	176	376	
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population			14.31
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population			11.73
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population			
Administrative County of Devon			14.83
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population			
Administrative County of Devon			10.83
Death rate per 1000 total population England and Wales			11.9

## Infant Mortality

(Death of Infants under One Year)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			16.95
Infant Mortality rate Administrative County of Devon			16.31
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			21.6

## Neo-Natal Mortality

(Death of Infants under Four weeks)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			8.47
Neo-Natal Mortality rate Administrative County of Devon			11.56
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			15.1





Peri-Natal Mortality  
(Death of Infants under One Week)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Peri-Natal Mortality rate (Stillbirths and death of Infants under One Week) per 1000 live and still births 25.00			
Peri-Natal Mortality rate Administrative County of Devon 24.41			
Corresponding rate for England and Wales 30.8			

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred in the Newton Abbot Rural District during 1962. Two maternal deaths occurred within the Administrative County of Devon.

AGE AT DEATH

	Male	Female
Infants under One Week	1	2
Infants one to four weeks	-	-
Infants one to twelve months	3	-
1 - 4	1	-
5 - 14	1	-
15 - 24	2	2
25 - 44	3	5
45 - 64	37	22
65 - 74	63	46
75 and over	89	99
	<u>200</u>	<u>176</u>

Total: 376





CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female
All causes	200	176
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	22
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	3
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	32
Coronary disease, angina	33	20
Hypertension with heart disease	6	7
Other heart disease	36	36
Other circulatory disease	10	13
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	9	2
Bronchitis	9	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	12
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
All other accidents	5	7
Suicide	1	-
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>	<hr/> 176 <hr/>

Total: 376



### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	2
Measles	93	87	180
Pneumonia	-	1	1
	<u>94</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>184</u>

Total : 184

### TUBERCULOSIS

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1962. No cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. Details of the pulmonary cases are set out in the following table:

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Cases</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under five years	-	-
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	1
25 - 44	1	1
45 - 64	1	-
65 and over	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Total : 4

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In no case was official action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 necessary during 1962.





A. R. SMITH, Cert. R.S.H. and P.H.I.J.E.B.,  
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,  
R.S.H. Cert. Insp. Meat and Other Foods

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Kingsteignton Road,  
NEWTON ABBOT.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

F O R   T H E   Y E A R

E N D I N G

31st DECEMBER, 1962.



To the Chairman and Members of the Newton Abbot Rural District Council

I herewith submit my report of the administration of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Department for the year, 1962.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministries of Health, Housing and Local Government, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the necessary tables and statistics have been included in the report, together with the progress made in the important work of Housing and Food Hygiene.

The year under review has once again proved very satisfying inasmuch as work has progressed satisfactorily in the various duties my Department is called upon to carry out.

Once again 100% meat inspection has been carried out in the eight slaughterhouses, details of which are recorded in Tables IV and V of this report. The general hygiene at the eight slaughterhouses continues to be very satisfactory and most of our requests in connection with maintenance and slaughterhouse practices are dealt with expeditiously.

Refuse collection schedules were improved in several instances regarding frequency of collection and the inclusion of additional areas, which meant that the stand-by vehicle was in use far more than in previous years. The steady growth of the number of dwelling houses in the area is, of course, a factor which places an ever-increasing strain on the services and which naturally has a direct relation to the volume of refuse to be collected and disposed of. Controlled tipping is the method still in use and is proving to be very satisfactory.

Thanks are once again recorded to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to other Committees of the Council for their co-operation during the year.

*A.R. Smith.*

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Chief Public Health Inspector





## Sanitary Inspection of the District

The approximate number of verbal complaints received in the Department during the year was three hundred and twenty, whilst written complaints received numbered one hundred and thirtyone.

The total number of letters received by the Department was nine hundred and nine.

### Informal Notices and Letters Served

Public Health Act	105
Public Health miscellaneous matters	102
Housing Acts	358
Food and Drugs Act	57
Food Hygiene Regulations	174
Refuse Collection and Disposal	176
Caravan Sites	102
Water Supplies	25
Rodent and Pests Control	46
General matters	40
Total	<u>1,185</u>

### Summaries of Public Health Inspectors' Visits

#### T A B L E I

#### General Sanitation

Water Supplies and Sampling	744
Drainage	551
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	62
Caravan Sites	398
Refuse Collection, Disposal, Litter etc.	761
Rodent and Pests Control	274
Sewage Disposal Works	53
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	30
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	422
Interviews in District	359
Factories and Workshops	81
Total	<u>3,735</u>





T A B L E    II

Housing Visits and Inspections

Under Public Health Acts	
Number of houses inspected	83
Revisits	98
Under Housing Acts	
Number of houses inspected	115
Other visits	619
Overcrowding	
Number of houses inspected	14
Revisits	18
Verminous Premises	
Number of houses inspected	4
Revisits	6
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	577
	<hr/>
Total	1,534
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Housing Matters

During the year under review the work of carrying out the inspection of dwelling houses within the Rural District continued. The number of properties inspected and subsequently listed as being Sub-Standard increased from two hundred and ninety-five (1961) to three hundred and fifty-eight.

During the same period twenty Sub-Standard properties were made fit; sixty-six properties were either in the process of being made fit or the necessary works were pending; twenty-two families were re-housed by the Council; fifteen families were re-housed privately; and owners of one hundred and twenty-five properties intimated their intention to consider seeking Improvement Grant Aid.

In addition, six properties were demolished, and ten were scheduled for demolition.

A total of one thousand, five hundred and thirty-four visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of housing matters generally.



# T A B L E    III

## Food Premises - Visits and Inspections

### Inspection of Meat

Visits to Slaughterhouses	2,010
Visits to other premises	135

### Inspection of Premises

Slaughterhouses	53
Butchers' Shops	55
Bakehouses	32
Grocers' Shops	95
Market Stalls and Food Vans etc.	16
Ice-Cream Premises	53
Food preparing premises, cafes, hotels etc.	430
Bed and Breakfast Premises	175
Licenced Premises	148
Holiday Camps, Clubs etc.	24

Food inspection and condemnation visits	21
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Miscellaneous Food Visits	179
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Total	<u><u>3,426</u></u>
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Totals of TABLES I, II and III	<u><u>8,695</u></u>
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## Food Premises, 1962 - General Report

The past twelve months' work in Food Premises has been concerned mainly with routine re-visiting. A substantial amount of work has been carried out by the owners and occupiers of cafes, restaurants, hotels etc., to improve the food preparation areas in their premises but there are still some businesses where the standard of hygiene is very low and regular re-visiting is necessary.

Several shop premises have been improved during 1962 - both those of the larger concerns and also the smaller private enterprise shops. One of the worries, however, of the smaller general dealers is the fact that often the occupier relies on combining the washing facilities of the shop with those of the adjoining living accommodation. Obviously there are occasions when such arrangements are unsatisfactory.

It has been noticed that there is a tendency for the multiple firms to follow the policy of transforming their shops into self service stores. This is certainly an improvement on some of the cramped conditions which did exist and is a principle which is encouraged by this Department although due regard must be given in such alterations to the provision both of improved sanitary amenities and facilities for the staff and improved packaging techniques. A great percentage of the prepackaging is in fact carried out on the premises. The room used for this purpose must comply with all requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations for a food room.

A survey of Public Houses has been commenced during the year and in many of these premises there is a great deal of work necessary for them to attain the standard as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Often the washing facilities and storage arrangements are poor and the sanitary accommodation is often well below standard.

I feel that mention must be made of a habit prevalent, usually amongst the smaller shops, of purchasing catering packs of frozen foods and then splitting them for re-sale to customers. Catering packs are designed for hotels, cafes, restaurants etc., and weigh usually 3 - 8 lbs. By this method of purchasing frozen foods the shopkeeper is able to retail them at a reduced price when compared to the packets of such food intended for domestic sale. I feel that there is a very real risk of contamination when these large packs are opened and the contents sold in small portions over several days. Every effort is being made to discourage this practice but this cannot be enforced by law unless definite contamination is proved. Financial consideration is the governing factor for both the retailer and the purchaser.

A great deal of time is spent by the Department carrying out Food Hygiene work as I consider it to be very important. Generally the occupiers of food premises are co-operative and whilst a great deal of work remains to be done in this field there has been, without doubt, a steady improvement over the last year.





### Food Inspection

During the course of the year the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

315	Bags Spanish Onions
3 x 6 lbs.	Tins Corned Beef
1 x 4 lbs.	Tin Corned Beef
1 x $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Tin Corned Beef
7	Tins Grapefruit
2	Tins Casserole Steak
6	Tins Apricots
2	Tins Pineapple

### Water Supplies

Water Samples taken during the year	484
Samples equal to Class I piped supply	402
Samples showing contamination in some degree	82

### Caravan Sites

The implementation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, continued its demands throughout the period under review, necessitating a total of three hundred and ninety-eight visits and inspections by the Public Health Inspectors, together with a great deal of office and administrative work.

There were sixty-five licenced caravan sites within the district during the year, of which forty-one were strictly for Residential use only, eighteen for holiday caravans only, and six mixed sites.

The sixty-five sites provided accommodation for some nine hundred and forty-seven caravans, and approximately three hundred families were permanently residing on these sites during the year.



## Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

### (a) Slaughterhouses

It is most pleasing to report that the high standard of hygiene in the eight slaughterhouses situated within the Rural District was well maintained throughout the year. Criticism has often been directed in the past against the small privately owned slaughterhouses as being something in the nature of a "hole-in-the-wall" business, but on the contrary, there is still much to be learned by the large slaughterhouses and abattoirs from these small establishments, particularly in the way animals are handled prior to slaughter, in the actual slaughtering and dressing of carcasses, and in the care of carcasses during their transportation from slaughterhouse to shop. The inherent pride taken in handling the carcasses is part and parcel of the craft practiced by the private slaughterman, often sadly lacking in the lime-dressing system carried on in large slaughtering establishments.

### (b) Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered in the eight slaughterhouses during the period under review reached an unprecedented total of 19,438, representing an increase of 63.85% over the previous year's figure of 12,413. When one recalls as recently as 1960 the total number of animals slaughtered was 5,746, it can readily be appreciated the tremendous additional work in meat inspection the Department has been called on to perform.

In order to maintain a one hundred percent standard of meat inspection, the number of visits undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors during the year totalled 2,145, involving some 600 hours of overtime.





T A B L E    I V

CARCASES INSPECTED - NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
NO. KILLED	1,629	121	246	13,982	3,460	19,438
NO. INSPECTED	1,629	121	246	13,982	3,460	19,438
All diseases other than Tuberculosis						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	5	11	14	36	5	71
(ii) carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	111	47	3	176	109	446
% of animals inspected affected by disease other than Tuberculosis	7.12%	47.93%	6.91%	1.51%	3.29%	2.66%
Tuberculosis only						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1
(ii) carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	30	31
% of animals inspected affected by Tuberculosis	-	1.65%	-	-	0.86%	0.58% (Excluding Sheep)
Cysticercus Bovis	3	-	-	-	-	3





T A B L E   V

CARCASES TOTALLY REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962

DISEASE OR CONDITION	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
bruising - General and Severe	-	3	-	2	-	5
decomposition - General	1	-	-	-	-	1
degenerative Changes - General	-	1	-	-	-	1
enteritis - Acute Gastro	-	-	-	-	1	1
emaciation - Pathological	-	1	-	25	1	27
fever - Acute	-	1	1	2	-	4
immaturity	-	-	3	-	-	3
joint-ill	-	-	7	-	-	7
jaundice	-	-	1	-	-	1
peritonitis - Acute Septic	-	-	1	1	1	3
pericarditis - Acute Septic	1	-	-	-	1	2
pleurisy - Acute Septic	-	2	-	2	-	4
pneumonia - Acute Septic	-	-	-	4	1	5
pyaemia	-	1	1	-	-	2
septicaemia	3	2	-	-	-	5
tuberculosis - Generalised	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	5	12	14	36	5	72





## Refuse Collection and Disposal

Building by Private Enterprise continues apace with a consequent steady increase in the amount of refuse from the areas where this is taking place.

It is also found that in the Urbanised Areas the amount of the household accumulation of tins, bottles etc. is much greater than in the past. It is a fact of course, that paper, wrappings and cartons constitute a good percentage of the load but these items must be collected, and in many places it would be positively dangerous to attempt to burn such matters. All such combustible material is, however, normally separated from the refuse and burnt under strict control at the refuse dump. Frequent and regular requests are received for collections at more frequent intervals than at present and our affirmed policy to improve the collection arrangements throughout the district continues to be followed. Special collections have to be made, especially in the 'peak' holiday period and our 'stand-by' refuse vehicle is often called into service. Within the next year I anticipate this vehicle will be in use constantly. Advances in the hygienic packing of food etc. means that there are more and more tins, cartons, plastic and glass containers and cellophane wrappings to be collected and disposed of.

Statistical details are given below showing the operational arrangements:-

Area of District	92,650 Acres
Weight of Refuse Collected (Estimated)	14,200 Tons
Population Registrar General's Estimate	26,280 Persons
Weight in Cwts. collected per 1,000 population per day (365 days in a year)	29.22 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	8,500
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	75%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport)	12 miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	100%
Total refuse disposed of	14,200 Tons
Method of disposal	Controlled Tipping
Number of collection areas	50
Weekly collections (Urbanised areas)	6
Fortnightly collection	20
Monthly collection	16
Quarterly collection	8



## Refuse Collection and Disposal (Continued)

Disposal by controlled tipping continues and proves most satisfactory, the layers of refuse being consolidated and covered with a layer of soil or hardcore so as to seal the surfaces. No surfaces are left exposed and the whole operation is carried out in accordance with the "Code of Practice" as approved by the Ministry.

Fly infestation is almost impossible to eliminate completely but regular spraying in addition to the consolidation and covering has cut this down to a minimum. The tipping area is now reaching a point where it will become increasingly more remote from habitation.

The whole tip is regularly treated to cut down Rodent Infestation to a minimum and this is having good effect. Very few complaints regarding this have been received during the year under review.

An interesting note in connection with the area being used is that I have received a request from an Industrial Development Agency asking for details as to when the Site will be available for sale and would the Council sell an option for such a project. It would appear from this enquiry that ultimately the land being made will be of value as a site for factories and the like.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

### Rodent Control

All Sewers in the area have been tested with bait and each found to be infested has been given two maintenance treatments. Results, which are most gratifying prove that the regular attention given has resulted in a definite reduction in the rat population.

The various Sewage Disposal Works have also been regularly treated, whilst other Local Authority properties, apart from Council Houses, have received attention. The total number of visits necessary in this work amounted to approximately 1,250.

Most agricultural properties found to be in need of attention are dealt with by co-operation with a Private Operator who frequently makes a contract with anyone in need, subsequently an inspection is made to ascertain whether the infestation has been cleared.





FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

1.	<u>Inspections</u>	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	
i.	Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	20	600	18	-	
ii.	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	160	160	-	-	
iii.	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	30	60	-	-	
2.	<u>Cases in which defects were found</u>	Found	Remedied	Ref. to H.M. Insp.	Ref. by H.M. Insp.	Prosecution
<u>No. of cases in which defects were found:-</u>						
Want of cleanliness (S1)		-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)		-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)		-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S4)-		-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)		-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)						
(a) insufficient		3	3	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective		2	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes		-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		-	-	-	-	-







